

EXHIBIT

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF DELAWARE

DYSON TECHNOLOGY LIMITED, and)
DYSON, INC.,)

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Plaintiffs,)

v.)

Civil Action No. 05-434-GMS

MAYTAG CORPORATION,)

Defendant.)

MAYTAG CORPORATION,)

Counterclaim-Plaintiff,)

v.)

DYSON JAMES LIMITED,)

DYSON LIMITED,)

DYSON TECHNOLOGY LIMITED,)

DYSON, INC.,)

and JAMES DYSON)

Counterclaim-Defendants.)

**DEFENDANT'S SECOND AMENDED ANSWER, AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES,
AND SUPPLEMENTED COUNTERCLAIMS (JURY TRIAL DEMANDED)**

Now comes Defendant, Maytag Corporation ("Maytag"), by and through its undersigned counsel, and advances the following Second Amended Answer, Affirmative Defenses and Supplemented Counterclaims to the Complaint filed herein.

ANSWER

Parties

1. Maytag is without information as to the truthfulness of the allegations set forth in paragraph 1 of the Complaint and leaves Plaintiffs to their proof.

2. Maytag is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the allegations set forth in paragraph 2 of the Complaint and leaves Plaintiffs to their proof.

3. Maytag admits the allegations set forth in paragraph 3 of the Complaint.

Jurisdiction and Venue

4. Maytag admits only that the Complaint purports to assert claims for patent infringement under 35 U.S.C. §§ 271 and 281, and denies the remaining allegations of paragraph 4 of the Complaint.

5. Maytag admits the allegations set forth in paragraph 5 of the Complaint.

6. Maytag admits the allegations set forth in paragraph 6 of the Complaint.

7. Maytag denies the allegations of paragraph 7 of the Complaint that venue is proper in this District.

Facts

8. Maytag denies that Patent 4,643,748 was duly and legally issued on February 17, 1987, admits that a copy of that patent was attached as Exhibit A to the Complaint, and is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 8 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

9. Maytag denies that Patent 4,826,515 was duly and legally issued on May 2, 1989, admits that a copy of that patent was attached as Exhibit B to the Complaint, and is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 9 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

10. Maytag denies that Patent 4,853,008 was duly and legally issued on August 1, 1989, admits that a copy of that patent was attached as Exhibit C to the Complaint, and is

without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 10 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

11. Maytag denies that Patent 5,858,038 was duly and legally issued on January 12, 1999, admits that a copy of that patent was attached as Exhibit D to the Complaint, and is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 11 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

12. Maytag admits the allegations set forth in the first sentence of paragraph 12 of the Complaint, and denies the remaining allegations of that paragraph.

13. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 13 of the Complaint.

14. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 14 of the Complaint.

15. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 15 of the Complaint.

16. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 16 of the Complaint.

COUNT I

17. Maytag repeats the answers set forth in paragraphs 1-16 above, as though fully sets forth in this paragraph.

18. Maytag denies that the '748 Patent was validly issued, and is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 18 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

19. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 19 of the Complaint.

20. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 20 of the Complaint.

21. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 21 of the Complaint.

22. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 22 of the Complaint.

COUNT II

23. Maytag repeats the answers set forth in paragraphs 1-22 above, as though fully set forth in this paragraph.

24. Maytag denies that the '515 Patent was validly issued and is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 24 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

25. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 25 of the Complaint.

26. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 26 of the Complaint.

27. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 27 of the Complaint.

28. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 28 of the Complaint.

COUNT III

29. Maytag repeats the answers set forth in paragraphs 1-28 above, as though fully set forth in this paragraph.

30. Maytag denies that the '008 Patent was validly issued and is without knowledge as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 30 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

31. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 31 of the Complaint.

32. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 32 of the Complaint.

33. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 33 of the Complaint.

34. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 34 of the Complaint.

COUNT IV

35. Maytag repeats the answers set forth in paragraphs 1-34 above, as though fully set forth in this paragraph.

36. Maytag denies that the '038 patent was validly issued and is without knowledge

as to the truthfulness of the remaining allegations set forth in paragraph 36 of the Complaint, leaving Plaintiffs to their proof.

37. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 37 of the Complaint.

38. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 38 of the Complaint.

39. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 39 of the Complaint.

40. Maytag denies the allegations set forth in paragraph 40 of the Complaint.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSES

1. Plaintiffs' Complaint fails to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.

2. The '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents, and each of the claims allegedly infringed by Maytag, are invalid and void, unenforceable, and of no force and effect for failure to comply with one or more of the requirements of Title 35, United States Code, including, without limitation, the requirements of 35 U.S.C. Secs. 102, 103, and 112, and failure to comply with the applicable rules, regulations, and directives of the United States Patent and Trademark Office pertaining to patents including, but not limited to 37 C.F.R. §1.56.

3. The Maytag products that are the subject of Plaintiffs' accusations of infringement, as set forth in the Complaint, do not infringe any claims of the '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents asserted in the Complaint.

4. Maytag has not willfully infringed the '748, '515, '008 and/or '038 Patents.

5. The '748 Patent is unenforceable because Plaintiffs have misused that patent by attempting to enforce a knowingly invalid and unenforceable patent.

6. The '515 Patent is unenforceable because Plaintiffs have misused that patent by attempting to enforce a knowingly invalid and unenforceable patent.

7. The '008 Patent is unenforceable because Plaintiffs have misused that patent by attempting to enforce a knowingly invalid and unenforceable patent.

8. The '033 Patent is unenforceable because Plaintiffs have has misused that patent by attempting to enforce a knowingly invalid and unenforceable patent.

9. Plaintiffs' claims are barred by equitable estoppel.

10. Plaintiffs' claims are barred by prosecution estoppel.

11. Plaintiffs' claims are barred by unclean hands.

12. Plaintiffs' claims are barred by the doctrine of late claiming.

13. By reason of proceedings in the United States Patent and Trademark Office during the prosecution of the applications that matured into the '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents, Plaintiffs are is estopped from asserting that any claim of the subject '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents is infringed by any product manufactured, used, offered for sale, or sold by Maytag.

14. As presently advised, and upon information and belief, the prosecution of the '038 patent was fraught with inequitable conduct, rendering that patent, and others associated with it, unenforceable. As presently advised, the facts pertaining to such inequitable conduct are as follows:

A. On December 15, 1997, during the prosecution of the '038 patent, the inventor/applicant filed an Information Disclosure Statement, purporting to advise the Examiner of material prior art of which the inventor/applicant was aware, in fulfillment of the obligations of the inventor/applicant under 37 C.F.R. 1.56, and with the intent to cause the Examiner to rely upon the representation that such was the extent of the material prior art of which the inventor/applicant was aware.

- B. By an Office Action dated January 21, 1998 (Paper No. 7), the Examiner indicated the allowability of certain claims because "the specific measurement of the distance between the cone opening and the base surface of the dust collector . . . is not disclosed in the prior arts."
- C. In a response dated April 13, 1998, the inventor/applicant advanced the significance of the gap as a basis of patentability, distinguishing from the prior art of which the Examiner was aware, and seeking allowance of the patent application on that basis.
- D. On August 19, 1998 (Paper No. 9), the Patent Office allowed the patent application, and all of the claims thereof, based primarily upon the amendments and arguments advanced by the inventor/applicant regarding such gap. Those amendments and arguments were made to induce the Patent Examiner to accept them as distinguishing from the prior art, and the Examiner relied upon the same in allowing the patent application.
- E. The inventor/applicant was, indeed, aware of prior art exhibiting the very features argued as novel. The inventor/applicant was aware of the prior art Amway CMS 1000 vacuum cleaner at the time he filed his IDS and made his amendments and arguments before the Patent Office, inducing the Examiner to allow the patent claims. The Amway CMS 1000 unit has the specific gap argued as being absent from the prior art and presented as a basis for allowance of the '038 patent.
- F. Notably, the inventor/applicant was fully aware of the CMS 1000 Amway unit through litigation that Dyson brought against Amway in the United States District Court for the Western District of Michigan, being Case No. G8860CA1. Having

charged that vacuum cleaner with infringement, Dyson and the inventor/applicant were fully aware of the unit, and were further fully aware that the gap thereof falls within the range claimed as being novel in the patent application that issued in the '038 patent.

G. Upon information and belief, Dyson and/or the applicant/inventor intentionally withheld information regarding the CMS 1000 Amway vacuum cleaner from the Patent Examiner during the prosecution of the '038 patent, for purposes of inducing the Examiner into believing that the gap recited in certain of the claims of the patent was novel when, in fact, it was well known in the prior art. The Examiner relied upon the misrepresentation/omission of the inventor/applicant in allowing the application to issue into the '038 patent.

H. The '038 patent is invalid and unenforceable as a consequence of the acts set forth above.

15. As presently advised, and upon information and belief, the '008 patent and others associated with it are unenforceable as a consequence of inequitable conduct engaged during the prosecution of that patent. As presently advised, the facts supporting such contention are as follows:

- A. The '008 patent makes reference to "a cyclonic vacuum cleaner marketed in Japan," that has a "separate disc and shroud [that] work well." ('008 patent, Col. 1, ll. 19-30).
- B. No information regarding this Japanese unit was presented to the Patent Examiner during the prosecution of the '008 patent, although it is clear that the inventor/applicant was fully familiar with the same.

- C. Dyson charges the Fusion vacuum cleaner with infringement of the '008 patent, and the Fusion vacuum cleaner has a separate disc and shroud that work well.
- D. To the extent that the claims of the '008 patent are deemed by Dyson to cover the separate disc and shroud of the Fusion vacuum cleaner, the Patent Examiner should have been given the opportunity to determine if the same claims cover the Japanese prior art, as well.
- E. The inventor/applicant never provided the Patent Office with any information regarding the Japanese unit and, although an Information Disclosure Statement was filed by the inventor/applicant during the prosecution of the '008 patent, no reference in the IDS was made to the Japanese unit.
- F. The inventor/applicant failed to fulfill his obligations under 37 C.F.R. 1.56, by failing to provide the Patent Office with available information regarding the Japanese unit which, upon information and belief, would have been material to the prosecution of the '008 patent in light of the contentions of Dyson herein.
- G. Upon information and belief, Dyson and the inventor/applicant failed to provide detailed information regarding the Japanese unit to the Patent Examiner to conceal such material prior art from the Examiner and to cause the Examiner to believe that, by the filing of an Information Disclosure Statement, applicant had disclosed all material prior art to the Patent Examiner, when he had not.
- H. The Patent Examiner, without any informative knowledge as to the materiality of the Japanese reference, gave no consideration to that reference, relied upon the representations of the inventor/applicant that his obligations under 37 C.F.R. 1.56 had been satisfied, when they had not, and allowed the application and granted the

patent, which should otherwise have been denied based upon the Japanese prior art.

- I. The '008 patent is invalid and unenforceable as a consequence of the acts set forth above.

COUNTERCLAIMS

Defendant/Counter-Claimant Maytag, by its undersigned attorneys, for its

Amended Supplemented Counterclaims against Counterclaim-Defendants Dyson James Limited,

Dyson Limited, Dyson Technology Limited, Dyson, Inc. and James Dyson (collectively,

"Dyson") avers as follows:

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JURISDICTION AND VENUE

1. This is a counterclaim by Defendant/Counterclaim-Plaintiff, Maytag, against Counterclaim-Defendants, Dyson.

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2. Dyson has engaged in the transaction of business and committed the acts complained of herein in interstate commerce and in the state of Delaware.

3. These counterclaims arise out of acts that are unrelated to the subject matter of Dyson's claims and are filed pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 13(b).

4. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Maytag's counterclaim pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331 & 1338 and supplemental jurisdiction of the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367.

5. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Dyson because Dyson filed suit in this district.

6. Venue over Maytag's claims is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) as Dyson conducts business in this district and continues to do so, and a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to these claims occurred in this district.

PARTIES

1. On information and belief, Counterclaim-Defendant Dyson James Limited is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of England and Wales and has its principal place of business in Malmesbury, England.

REDACTED

2. On information and belief, Counterclaim-Defendant Dyson Limited is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of England and Wales and has its principal place of business in Malmesbury, England.

REDACTED

3. On information and belief, Counterclaim-Defendant Dyson Technology Limited is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of England and Wales and has its principal place of business in Malmesbury, England. On information and belief, Dyson Technology Limited, the successor of Noetry Limited, owns the patents at issue in this litigation and is a wholly owned subsidiary of Dyson James Limited.

4. On information and belief, Counterclaim-Defendant Dyson, Inc. is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of Illinois and has its principal

place of business in Chicago, Illinois.

REDACTED

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COMMON ALLEGATIONS

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8. _____ Maytag manufactures and sells Hoover brand vacuum cleaners in the United States, including the Hoover® WindTunnel™, an upright vacuum cleaner.

9. _____ Dyson also manufactures and sells upright vacuum cleaners in the United States, including the DC07, DC14, and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners, and upon information and belief, Dyson upright vacuum cleaners travel in interstate commerce.

10. _____ Maytag and Dyson are direct competitors in the U.S. market for upright vacuum cleaners.

Dyson's False and Misleading Suction Power and Cleaning Efficacy Superiority Claims

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11. In Dyson's marketing campaign for Dyson's upright vacuum cleaners, Dyson has made in the past and continues to make the following false and misleading suction power and cleaning efficacy superiority claims:

- i. The most powerful upright.
- ii. The most powerful upright vacuum cleaner available.
- iii. The most powerful upright for pet hair.
- iv. The Root⁸Cyclone has the highest suction power and picks up more dirt from your home.
- v. Dyson scientists developed the Root⁸Cyclone technology to give higher suction power and pick up more dust.
- vi. More cyclones give higher suction power.
- vii. Double the suction of other vacuums. After 10 oz of dust.
- viii. When it comes to vacuuming, nothing is more important than suction.
- ix. Higher volumes of air are spread simultaneously through many cyclones to give higher constant suction power - which means you pick up even more dust.
- x. Wide channel picks up large debris that others can leave behind.

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12. These claims appear on Dyson's website, in Dyson print advertisements, in national television commercials for Dyson vacuum cleaners, and on the packaging for Dyson's DC07, DC14, and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners.

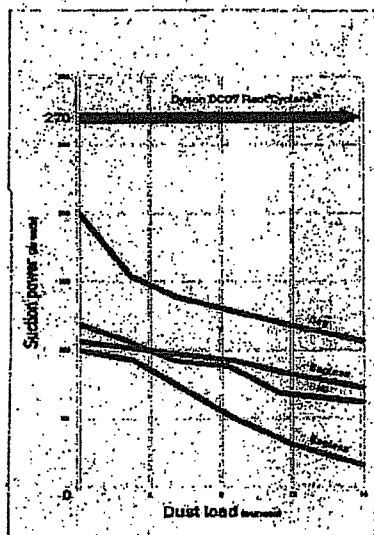
13. These claims, both collectively and individually, communicate to consumers that the Dyson DC07, DC14, and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners are the most powerful upright vacuum cleaners and have more suction power than all other upright vacuum cleaners.

14. In fact, Dyson upright vacuum cleaners are not the most powerful upright vacuum cleaners and do not have more suction power than all other upright vacuum cleaners.

15. These claims, both collectively and individually, also communicate to consumers, both expressly and by implication, that the Dyson DC07, DC14, and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners clean carpet better than all other upright vacuum cleaners.

16. In fact, Dyson upright vacuum cleaners do not clean carpet better than all other upright vacuum cleaners.

17. The packaging for all Dyson upright vacuum cleaners includes the following suction power chart ("Chart") comparing the suction power of Dyson vacuum cleaners to that of other bag and bagless vacuum cleaners.



18. This Chart communicates to consumers that Dyson's DC07 upright vacuum cleaner has vastly superior suction power, and therefore will clean carpet up to twice as effectively as all other bag and bagless upright vacuum cleaners.

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19. In fact, Dyson's DC07 upright vacuum cleaner not have more suction power, and does not clean better than all other upright vacuum cleaners.

20. This Chart also communicates to consumers that Dyson's DC07 upright vacuum cleaner will maintain the highest constant level of suction power.

21. In fact, Dyson's DC07 upright vacuum does not maintain the highest constant level of suction power.

Dyson's False and Misleading Design and Performance Claims

22. Dyson has made in the past and continues to make the following false and misleading claims regarding the design and performance of its upright vacuum cleaners:

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- i. The Dyson cyclones create 100,000 times the force of gravity to spin dirt out of the air, so nothing gets clogged, ever.
- ii. Bags, filters, they all clog with dust and lose suction. But a Dyson works differently. It creates 100,000 times the force of gravity to spin dirt out of the air, so nothing gets clogged, ever.
- iii. [A Dyson] doesn't lose suction.
- iv. The first vacuum cleaner that doesn't lose suction.
- v. Only a Dyson is designed not to lose suction.
- vi. Unlike other vacuum cleaners, Dyson doesn't lose suction.
- vii. Because a Dyson doesn't clog like other vacuums, its suction power remains constant, room after room, after room.
- viii. Other vacuums can lose up to half their suction power after a small amount of dust. Dyson doesn't - it keeps its suction power room after room.

- ix. Dirt and dust are thrown out of the airflow and collected in the bin, not on filters or in bags.

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23. These claims appear on Dyson's website, in Dyson print advertisements, in national television commercials for Dyson vacuum cleaners, and on the packaging for Dyson's DC07, DC14, and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners.

24. These claims regarding performance and design clearly communicate to consumers that Dyson upright vacuum cleaners do not lose suction.

25. In fact, Dyson upright vacuum cleaners do lose suction over time.

26. These claims regarding performance and design also imply that Dyson upright vacuum cleaners do not have filters that can clog.

27. In fact, Dyson upright vacuum cleaners have at least two filters, a pre-motor filter and a HEPA filter, both of which can clog and require maintenance.

Dyson's False and Misleading Claims that Other Vacuum Cleaners Do Not Work Properly

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28. Dyson makes the following false and misleading claim relating to vacuum cleaners: "Fact: Vacuums don't always work effectively. Dyson does."

29. This claim appears in a commercial on Dyson's website and in national television advertisements for Dyson vacuum cleaners.

30. This claim, in the context of the commercial which depicts a vacuum cleaner failing to pick up dust mites and dirt from carpet, falsely communicate to consumers, both expressly and by implication, that other vacuum cleaners, including Maytag's Hoover WindTunnel upright vacuum cleaner, do not work and will leave dirt and dust mites in carpet that a Dyson vacuum cleaner will pick up.

31. Further, this claim in the context of the commercial falsely communicates to consumers, both expressly and by implication, that other vacuum cleaners, including Maytag's Hoover WindTunnel upright vacuum cleaner, do not work due to clogged filters.

32. In fact, Hoover upright vacuum cleaners do work properly and Hoover WindTunnel vacuum cleaners are more effective than Dyson upright vacuum cleaners at removing dust and dirt from carpet when used as directed.

33. Dyson makes the following false and misleading claims relating to vacuum cleaners containing bags and filters:

- i. Ever since the vacuum cleaner was invented its had a basic design flaw... bags, filters, they all clog with dust then lose suction. The technology simply doesn't work.
- ii. When vacuum cleaners lose suction, your first instinct is to shake or hit it to unblock the clog. The problem, however, is more serious. Bags, filters, they all clog with dust and lose suction. I just think things should work properly.
- iii. Other vacuums – the more you use them, the less they work.
- iv. Only a Dyson is designed to not lose suction. Which make you wonder, what are the others designed to do?

34. These claims appear on Dyson's website, in Dyson print advertisements, in national television commercials for Dyson vacuum cleaners, and on the packaging for Dyson's DC07, DC14, and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners.

35. These claims falsely communicate to consumers that other vacuum cleaners, including Maytag's Hoover WindTunnel upright vacuum cleaner, do not work properly.

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36. In fact, Hoover upright vacuum cleaners do work properly and Hoover WindTunnel vacuum cleaners are more effective than Dyson upright vacuum cleaners at removing dust and dirt from carpet.

Dyson's False and Misleading Claims That Its Vacuum Cleaners are Approved For Allergy Sufferers

37. Dyson claims on its packaging for its DC07, DC14 and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners that these vacuum cleaners have been "Approved for allergy sufferers."

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38. This claim, both expressly and by implication, communicates to consumers that Dyson vacuum cleaners provide proven relief from allergy symptoms.

39. Upon information and belief, Dyson vacuum cleaners have not been approved for allergy sufferers by the United States Food and Drug Administration or by any recognized U.S. organization, and are not an effective method for treating allergy sufferers.

Dyson's False and Misleading Claims that its Vacuum Cleaners Create 100,000 Times the Force of Gravity

40. Dyson claims in its television advertising that a Dyson vacuum cleaner "...creates 100,000 times the force of gravity to spin the dirt out of the air."

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41. This claim is reinforced in print advertising, including in a tag which accompanies each new Dyson, stating that Dyson Root⁸Cyclone technology "uses 100,000 G of centrifugal force in the cyclones to filter dust from the airflow efficiently."

42. These claims communicate to consumers that Dyson upright vacuum cleaners create 100,000 times the force of gravity.

43. In fact, this claim is literally false; the type of cyclone used in Dyson upright vacuum cleaners generates a force far short of 100,000 times the force of gravity.

Dyson's False Claims that its Dirt Cups are "Hygienic"

44. Dyson also claims in its print advertising and on its packaging that its vacuum cleaners are "Hygienic and quick to empty."

45. This claim falsely communicates to consumers that the removal of dirt from Dyson upright vacuum cleaners is a quick, clean, and hygienic process.

46. In fact, the removal of dirt from Dyson upright vacuum cleaners is not hygienic because dust particles will become airborne traveling from the cup to the garbage can, thus exposing the user to these now airborne dust particles.

Dyson's False and Misleading Claim that its upright Vacuum Cleaners are Made of "Liquid Steel"

47. Dyson claims, by way of a small plastic chip on each of its upright vacuum units, that Dyson vacuum cleaners are made of "Liquid Steel."

48. This claim is misdescriptive and leads consumers to believe that Dyson vacuum cleaners are manufactured with steel and therefore more durable than they really are.

49. In fact, upon information and belief, Dyson vacuum cleaners are manufactured with molded plastic.

Dyson's False and Misleading Claims that Dyson Invented the Integral Hose and "Cyclone Technology"

50. Dyson claims in print advertising for its upright vacuum cleaners that "Even the integral hose, seen on most upright vacuum, cleaners, is a Dyson invention."

51. In fact, Dyson did not invent the integral hose seen on most upright vacuum cleaners.

52. Dyson also claim in print advertising for its upright vacuum cleaners that “Dyson . . . invented cyclone technology.”

53. In fact, Dyson did not invent cyclone technology.

**Dyson's False and Misleading Claims that The Hoover Company
Was Found Liable for Infringing Dyson's Patent**

54. Dyson claims in print advertising for its upright vacuum cleaners in the United States that “one of the largest UK vacuum manufacturers tried to imitate a Dyson, and James Dyson was forced back into court to protect his invention again.” Above this copy Dyson has included what appears to be an excerpt from a newspaper with the headline “the High Court last week agreed with James Dyson that Hoover had stolen the secrets of his dual-cyclone vacuum cleaner.”

55. This claim, expressly and by implication, communicates to U.S. consumers that The Hoover Company, a division of Maytag located in the United States, was found liable for patent infringement.

56. In fact, neither Maytag nor The Hoover Company was a party to the lawsuit in the United Kingdom and neither Maytag nor The Hoover Company has been found liable for infringement of any Dyson patents.

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Irreparable Injury to Maytag

57. Dyson's false and misleading claims have caused and continues to cause Maytag to suffer irreparable injury to its goodwill and reputation, for which Maytag has no adequate remedy at law.

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58. Dyson's false and misleading superiority claims diminish the goodwill that Maytag has established in its Hoover WindTunnel brand upright vacuum cleaner, divert sales from Maytag to Dyson, and tarnish and diminish Maytag's reputation.

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59. Maytag believes that it has lost, and will continue to lose, sales as a direct result of the false claims made by Dyson. Maytag has been forced to expend considerable monies to counteract the negative effects of Dyson's claims.

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FIRST COUNTERCLAIM
(VIOLATION OF LANHAM ACT)

60. Maytag realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1- 52 of Maytag's Counterclaim above.

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61. Dyson's false and misleading advertising claims, as described above, constitute material false and misleading descriptions of fact and material false and misleading representations of fact in interstate commercial advertising and promotion, which materially misrepresent the performance capabilities of its DC07, DC14 and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners and create actual deception, or at least a tendency to deceive a substantial portion of Dyson's intended audience, in violation of Section 43(a) of the Lanham Act, 15 U.S.C. § 1125(a).

62. Dyson's false and misleading descriptions of fact and false and misleading representations of fact are willful and intentional, with deceptive intent, making this an exceptional case.

63. Dyson's false and misleading claims have caused, and will continue to cause, great, immediate, and irreparable harm, to Maytag's business reputation, injury to its goodwill, loss of competitive advantage, and pecuniary damages.

64. Maytag has no adequate remedy at law.

SECOND COUNTERCLAIM
(VIOLATION OF DELAWARE'S DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES STATUTE)

65. Maytag realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1-57 of Maytag's Counterclaim above.

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66. Dyson's false and misleading advertising claims also represent that Dyson's upright vacuum cleaners have certain characteristics or benefits that they do not have, and are of a particular standard, quality, or grade of which they are not, and disparage the goods of others, including Maytag, by false or misleading representation of material facts in violation of the Delaware Uniform Deceptive Trade Practices Act, 6 Del. C. § 2532(a) (2005).

67. Dyson's false and misleading descriptions of fact and false and misleading representations of fact are willful and intentional, with deceptive intent, making this an exceptional case.

68. Dyson's false and misleading advertising claims have caused, and will continue to cause, great, immediate, and irreparable harm to consumers, the public interest and Maytag's business reputation, goodwill, and competitive advantage.

69. Maytag has no adequate remedy at law.

THIRD COUNTERCLAIM

(DELAWARE COMMON LAW UNFAIR COMPETITION)

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70. Maytag realleges and incorporates by reference the allegations of paragraphs 1-62 of Maytag's Counterclaim above.

71. Dyson's false and misleading advertising claims also represent that Dyson's upright vacuum cleaners have certain characteristics or benefits that they do not have, and are of a particular standard, quality, or grade of which they are not, and disparage the goods of others, including Maytag, by false or misleading representation of materials facts.

72. Dyson's false and misleading descriptions of fact and false and misleading representations of fact are willful and intentional, with deceptive intent, making this an exceptional case.

73. Dyson's false and misleading advertising claims have caused, and will continue to cause, great, immediate, and irreparable harm to consumers, the public interest and Maytag's business reputation, goodwill, and competitive advantage.

74. Maytag has no adequate remedy at law.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

As to the Complaint herein, Maytag prays:

1. That Plaintiffs' Complaint be dismissed with prejudice and that Plaintiffs take nothing from this action.
2. That this Court find that none of Maytag's products infringe any of Plaintiffs' '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents.
3. That this Court find each of Plaintiffs' '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents to be invalid.

4. That this Court find each of Plaintiffs' '748, '515, '008 and '038 Patents to be unenforceable.
5. That this Court award Maytag its costs and attorney fees herein.
6. That this Court award such other and further relief as it deems just and proper.

As to the Counterclaims herein, Maytag prays that this Court enter judgment:

1. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining Dyson, its officers, subsidiaries, parents, divisions, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise, from distributing packaging or advertising containing false and misleading claims that its Dyson upright vacuum cleaners 1) have superior power and suction versus all other upright vacuum cleaners on the market; 2) clean better than all other upright vacuum cleaners on the market; 3) do not have filters; 4) do not lose suction; 5) create 100,000 times the force of gravity; 6) are hygienic; 7) are made of "liquid steel"; and 8) are approved for allergy sufferers.
2. Preliminarily and permanently enjoining Dyson, its officers, subsidiaries, parents, divisions, agents, servants, employees and attorneys, and those persons in active concert or participation with them who receive actual notice of the order by personal service or otherwise, from distributing packaging or advertising containing false and misleading claims that 1) other vacuum cleaners do not work properly; 2) Dyson invented the integral hose and "cyclone technology"; and 3) Hoover has been found liable of infringement of Dyson's patents.

3. Ordering Dyson to recall all packaging or advertising containing false and misleading claims regarding its DC07, DC14 and DC15 upright vacuum cleaners;
4. Ordering Dyson to publish corrective advertising to dispel the false and deceptive impressions created by its advertising;
5. Ordering Dyson to pay Maytag its damages, trebled, and Maytag's lost profits caused by Dyson's false descriptions and misrepresentations;
6. Ordering Dyson to pay Maytag punitive damages;
7. Ordering Dyson to pay Maytag its damages, both compensatory and statutory, by reason of Dyson's false advertising and unfair competition;
8. Ordering Dyson to pay Maytag's costs, disbursements, expenses and attorneys' fees in this action; and
9. Granting Maytag such other, further and different relief as this Court shall deem just and proper.

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REQUEST FOR JURY TRIAL

Maytag requests a jury trial herein.

Respectfully submitted,

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